A Decade of Focused Efforts

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41 YEARS IN THE MAKING!

- But who's counting...?
- Georgia's first trauma center was designated 42 years ago
- We have made significant progress toward an optimal statewide trauma system



State Trauma Study Committee

- Created during the 2006 Legislative Session
- Five members of House and five from the Senate
- Heard testimony from State and National trauma "experts"
- Held 5 regional public meetings



State Trauma Study Committee 2006 Key Findings

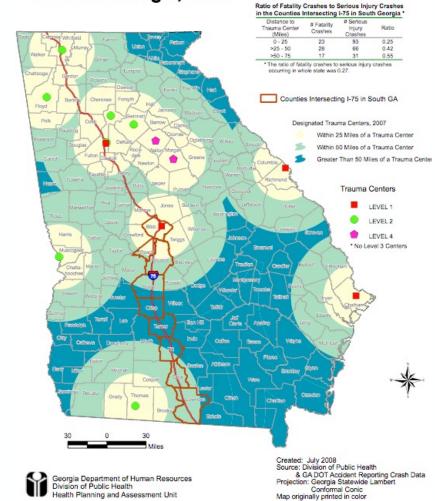
- Georgia's trauma death rate is 20 percent worse than the national average
- Only 30 percent of trauma injuries are treated at designated trauma centers
- Traumatic death rates in rural Georgia are much higher than in the urban areas of Georgia
- Annually, Georgia's trauma care providers (hospitals, surgeons, and EMS) deliver \$250 million in uncompensated trauma care



- Without funding, retention of centers in the system was a problem
- Significant gaps in coverage in rural Georgia
 - I-75 "Corridor of Death"



Fatality and Serious Injury Crashes Along I-75 in South Georgia, 2003





"Islands of excellence in a sea of chaos"

J. Patrick O'Neal, MD 2008



2009 ACS Trauma Systems Consultation

12 Priority Recommendations

- Statutory Authority and Administrative Rules
- System Leadership
- Lead Agency and Human Resources within Lead Agency
- Trauma System Plan
- System Integration
- Financing

- Emergency Medical Services
- Definitive Care
- System Coordination and Patient Flow
- Disaster Preparedness
- System Evaluation and Quality Assurance
- Trauma Management Information Systems



Key Focus Area: Trauma System Plan

- Develop a comprehensive trauma system plan through a collaborative process to:
 - Guide development of enabling legislation
 - Direct the allocation of resources
- Identify roles for all hospitals and stakeholders in an inclusive trauma system within the trauma system plan



Collaboration between:

- Georgia Department of Public Health
- Georgia Trauma Commission
- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
- Trauma centers
- Trauma care providers
- Pre-hospital personnel



Mission

To implement a statewide, patient-focused trauma system that provides optimal prehospital, hospital, and rehabilitative care to trauma patients while creating strategies to reduce injury rates.

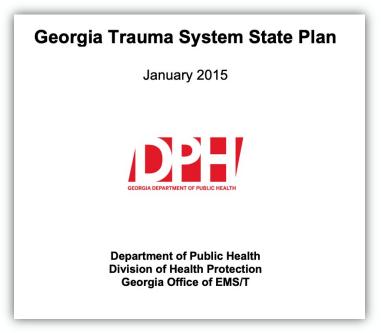
Vision

A safe and secure environment for all Georgians enhanced by a functional, integrated, and continuously improving trauma system.



Defined 7 Components that form the core for the Georgia Trauma System Plan

- 1. Legislation and Finance
- 2. Public Information, Education, and Prevention
- 3. Professional Resources
- 4. Pre-Hospital Resources
- Definitive Care Facilities
- 6. Evaluation
- 7. Research





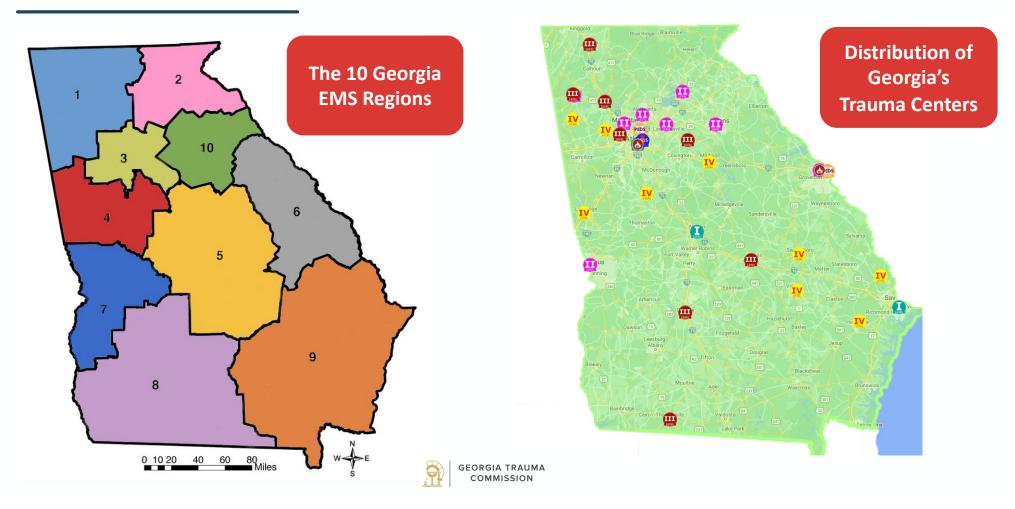
- Finalized in 2015
 - Six years after the 2009 Consultative Visit
- 2020 under revision
 - Delayed due to Pandemic response competing priorities
- Beautiful plan on paper, but we still lacked funding to operationalize all components...



Key Focus Area: System Integration

- Establish multidisciplinary RTACs centered around level I or II trauma centers
 - Include representatives from trauma centers, acute care facilities, and EMS services
 - Ensure oversight from the lead agency
 - Build upon existing EMS Regional Councils as appropriate, recognizing that there may be incongruency and overlap with regional boundaries





- RTAC activity lacked continuity across EMS Regions
- 2009 Regionalization Pilot Region 5 & Region 6
- Facilitated by existing EMS councils
- By 2021, all 10 EMS Regions were active
- Regional Improvement Grants:
 - 2016, 2018 & 2020, average \$341k per year
- Each Region required to submit a BIS assessment and a Regional Trauma Plan



- \$1M to fund the placement of bleeding control kits in all Georgia public schools & buses
- The RTACs were the backbone of of Georgia's STB School Program
- Trauma centers provided training and aided in kit distribution

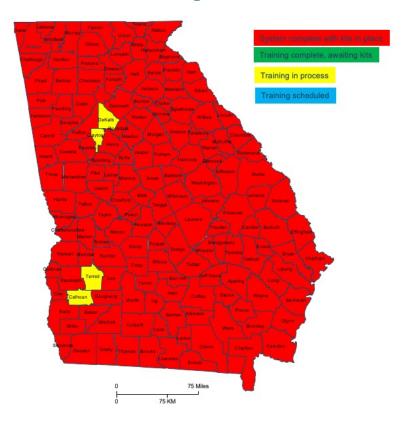




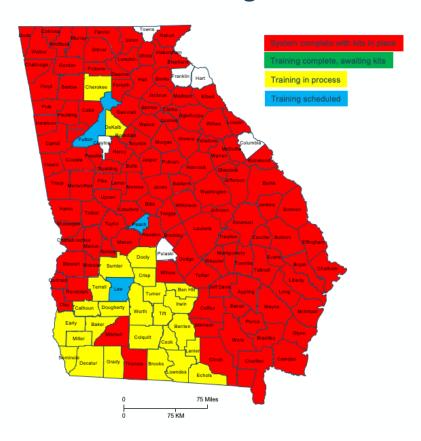




STB School Program



STB School Bus Program



RGIA TRAUMA

Key Focus Area: Financing





Financing

- Identify a dedicated and sustainable funding source for the essential administrative, personnel, and infrastructure costs
- Link funding to deliverables to support performance improvement in the areas of system management, access to care, patient safety and outcomes, and financial stability of the system



Financing: Revenue

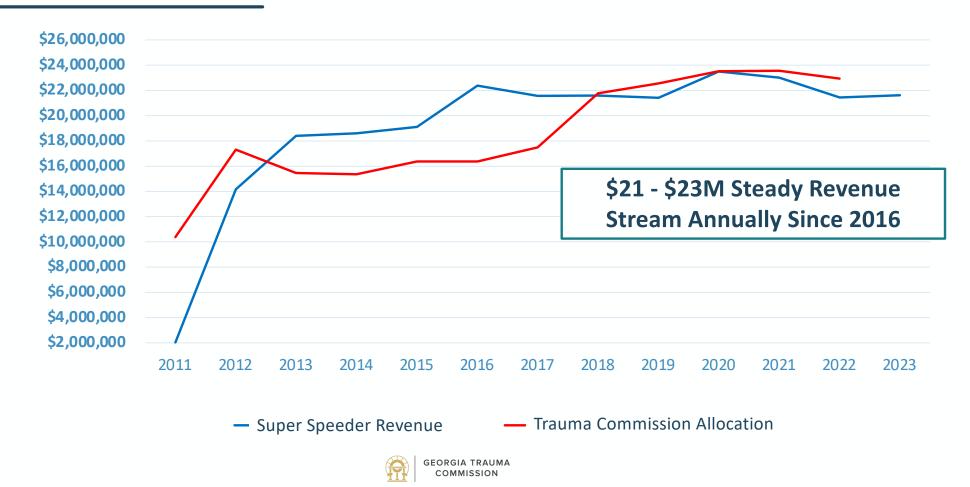
- Established 2010
- \$200 fine for traveling:
 - ≥ 75mph on two-lane roads
 - <u>></u> 85mph <u>any</u> road
- Revenues deposited in the General Fund

Primary Revenue Source





Financing



Key Focus Area: Financing

- Secondary Revenue Source
- Established in 2016



Firework Excise Tax Revenue

Year	Revenue	Allocation to Trauma
2017	\$ 927,751.00	\$ 0
2018	\$ 1,240,141.00	\$ 176,845.00
2019	\$ 1,464,025.00	\$ 805,214.00
2020	\$ 1,313,452.00	\$ 722,399.00
2021	\$ 1,631,696.80	\$ 897,434.00
2022	\$ 2,722,391.40	\$ 1,497,861.00



Financing

- House Bill 511
- Appropriation of dedicated revenues
- Established the Georgia
 Trauma Trust July 1, 2022

Georgia House Chamber Mobile Streaming March 3, 2021



Only Took 12 YEARS!



Financing: Deliverables Linked to Performance

 In 2010, only 10% of readiness costs funds were set aside for the PBP program with only 3 performance criteria.

• In 2019, 80% of funds were in the PBP program with 11 performance criteria.



Financing: Deliverables Linked to Performance

Three domains:

- 1. System participation
- ACS Optimal Resources "Orange Book" criteria
- GQIP engagement & participation

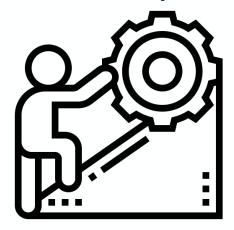
Annual report card submission

Trauma Center Level	% of Readiness At Risk
Level I & II	80%
Level III	60%
Level IV	19%
Burn Centers	50%



Key Focus Area: System Evaluation & Performance

 Develop and implement statewide and regional trauma system performance improvement plans





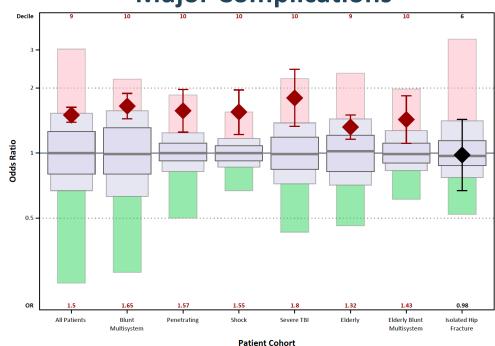


Georgia Quality Improvement Program (GQIP)



- Significant underperformance in seven of the eight risk-adjusted major hospital events by cohort
- Odds ratios with confidence intervals in all seven were well above the median
- Many in the 9th and 10th decile

GQIP Spring 2016 Risk Adjusted Major Complications





ACS Consultation and Verification Progress

2015

First ACS Verified TC in GA, Level II 2017

ACS Consultative Visit Required for L I and L II TCs 2019

ACS Verification Required for all LI and LII TCs by June 30, 2023 2020

ACS Verification Required by June 30, 2025, for L III TCs 2021

First ACS Verified LIII TC

8 ACS Verified TCs

2022

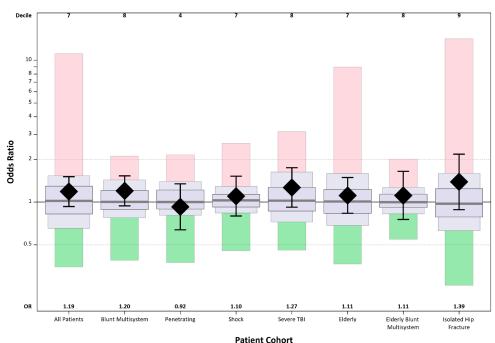
12 of Georgia's 32 TCs are ACS Verified



- No high outliers in any of the eight risk-adjusted major hospital events by cohort
- Odds ratios with confidence intervals in all eight cross the median
- Many under the 7th decile



GQIP Spring 2021 Risk Adjusted Major Complications





NEXT STEPS

- Replicate the Michigan (M-TQIP) model
- Deploy customized, real-time risk-adjusted benchmarking
- Inclusive of Level IV centers





Ongoing Challenges

- More funding is needed to expand the system
- Recruitment and retention of trauma centers, particularly in rural areas
- Level IV centers validating the quality of care in level IVs and underscoring the vital role they play in the trauma system



Key Partnerships



























Injury Prevention Research Center at **Emory**

